

## "RED SUNDAY" TO BE MOURNING DAY FOR THE RUSSIANS

Government Will Oppose Any Demonstration and Bloodshed May Follow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—A P. M.—A general meeting of the Workmen's Council and delegates of all the proletarian organizations has been in session since last night perfecting their future programme.

All that is thus far known is that they are planning to turn the anniversary of Jan. 22 ("Red Sunday," when most serious rioting in St. Petersburg occurred) into a day of national mourning during which it is planned to make demonstrations in memory of the "martyrs."

All the shops, factories and theatres will be closed and the street-car and railroad services will be stopped.

Requiem masses will be celebrated and processions, in which the workmen will wear crepe on their sleeves, will march through the streets. No papers will be allowed to appear except with black borders.

It is proposed to make a gigantic, peaceful manifestation, but if they attempt to carry it out the leaders fully understand that it is sure to precipitate bloodshed on a large scale.

The Government is putting on the screws tighter and tighter. War Minister Rudiger has issued an order absolutely prohibiting officers, privates and employees of the Ministry of War from participating in any fashion in political societies or attending their meetings, and prescribing heavy punishments which will be inflexible without trial.

The use of the telephone between St. Petersburg, Moscow and other points, which has been employed in communications between the revolutionists, has been prohibited to private individuals except by permission of the authorities. The number of arrests are increasing daily, and the prisons are so crowded that the St. Petersburg police, with all space for fifteen are holding sixty persons. So far as is ascertainable, one of those arrested during the last three weeks has been released.

Prof. Paul M. Lillioff's Narodnaya Svoboda, which yesterday made an ardent appeal to the electors to prepare for the campaign and to organize meetings for the propagation of the programme of the constitutional Democrats, has been suppressed.

The Commercial Gazette estimates that 50,000 Jews have emigrated to America since the massacre.

## REBELS EXECUTED BY WHOLESALE.

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.—According to the stories in circulation here, the number of summary executions of revolutionists is large. Mr. Smith, an Englishman, and proprietor of machine works here, which were accidentally burned yesterday says he personally witnessed a number of executions.

The "Drozdina" (revolutionary) garrison of the sugar factory surrendered the officer in command of the regular troops after a few brief questions picked on the victims, who were marched twenty paces in front of a firing squad, received a volley and dropped without a struggle.

Mr. Smith even adds that he thinks he recognized Gov.-Gen. Doubassoff among those present. It is generally stated that the victims were handed over to a firing squad with the command "Take them to the river," which was tantamount to a sentence and warrant for their execution.

The clearing of the Riazan line so far as Lubertsk which fell principally on the Semenovskiy regiment, was attended by much bloodshed. At every station the troops dispersed the crowds by firing volleys. Three leaders, Orlor, Semenovskiy and Andreiev, were captured and shot, and over three hundred persons are reported to have been killed or wounded.

A newspaper reports that a number of "Drufinists" were placed in coffins and smothered to death in the Riazan district. An official finally became suspicious, a funeral procession was stopped and the coffins were opened. Inside the soldiers found a number of four bombs. Thereafter all suspicious funerals were halted for examination, and the soldiers even went to the length of pulling the mustaches and beards of the mourners in order to ascertain if they were false.

Wholesale arrests continue to be made here. The police are gathering in all persons found carrying loaded sticks or sword canes.

## DIVORCED COUPLE WEDS.

Each Had Married Again and Parted from New Mate.

(Special to The Evening World.) ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 2.—The marriage to-day of Alfred J. George, a well-known horseman, of this city, and Margaret E. Brown, of New York, brings together a pair who eloped years ago, were married, later divorced and now wed again, after ten years separation. Both had married again and been separated by divorce. They met accidentally here and the wedding took place.

## "AJAX" WHITMAN, SOME OF HIS FEATS OF STRENGTH AND HOW HE WAS INJURED TO-DAY.



## AJAX WHITMAN, STRONG COP, MANGLED BY RUNAWAY TEAM

Caught in Wheel, He Has Both Legs Broken—Feared He Is Internally Injured.

"Ajax" Whitman, the strong man of the Police Department, had both legs broken to-day in an heroic effort to stop a runaway ice-wagon at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. It is feared there that he was also internally injured.

"Ajax" has been a bicycle policeman for some time and his beat lies along upper Fifth and Seventh avenues. He was riding across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street at 10 o'clock to-day when a team of horses as big as the Percheron variety, scared by a passing automobile, dashed north along Fifth avenue, whirling a heavily-laden ice-wagon behind them.

William Rudin, of No. 213 Fifth avenue, the driver, was on the tail-board weighing a cake of ice. At the first jolt of the horses he fell off his head. The upper part of Fifth avenue is a great promenade for nursery maids and children, and "Ajax" realized in an instant that there was serious danger if the runaway wagon was not stopped. He held on to the handle of the ice-wagon and drew alongside near the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

Caught in Wheel. Still a wheel he caught at the bridge of the flying horses. One of the big animals jerked up his head and whisked the big policeman off his seat. Ajax held on with both hands until the harness broke and he fell in such a manner that both legs were caught between the spokes of the front wheel. In this way the plucky policeman was carried along for more than one hundred feet before he was shaken loose from the wheel.

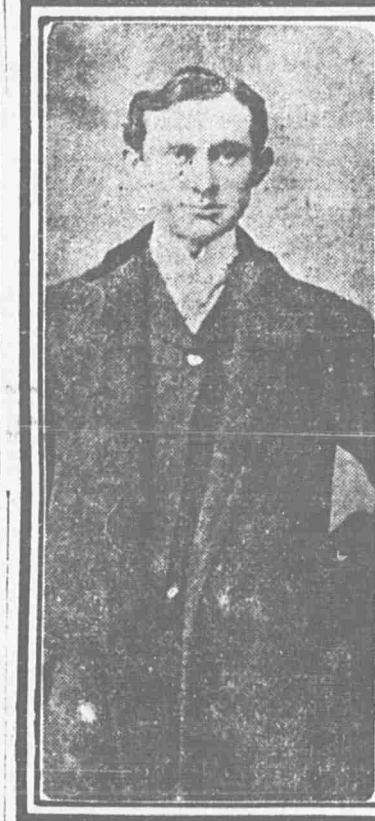
Both legs were badly broken and he was unconscious from pain. He came to when a mounted policeman had come to Whitman's assistance and stopped the runaway. Ajax was carried to a nearby drug store and taken from there to the Harlem Hospital. Though he may be internally injured his splendid physique is expected to pull him through.

Whitman is one of the heroes, as well as the strong man of the force. Whenever a runaway is stopped in Harlem, it is more than natural to ask if "Ajax" was on the job. He has got medals galore for his deeds of heroism, strength and prowess. He has saved lives by stopping runaways and made many thrilling rescues from the river.

A Proud Father. When stationed on the lower east side Whitman was a terror to evil-doers. Criminals fled at his approach knowing that he would bring to the station-house a pair of "disorderlies," one under each arm.

There is a singularly pathetic feature to the injury of Policeman Whitman, for it had been arranged to christen his five-day-old baby on Friday night, Jan. 5. He had invited a score of his fellow members on the force to attend the christening. Half of the prominent

YOUNG PATRIOT WHO ENDED LIFE TOASTING POLAND.



## POLISH PATRIOT DRANK TO DEATH

Last Toast for Freedom Was Followed by Suicide in His Room.

After reading to-day that the uprising of the revolutionists in Poland and Russia had failed, Joseph Mertineg, twenty-two years old, committed suicide in the home of Policeman Robert Wagner, at No. 518 Cortlandt avenue, the Bronx. He turned on the gas and the policeman found him dead in his room.

Mertineg was a driver in the Bronx, where there is a colony of his countrymen. He came here at the outbreak of the internal trouble in Russia and Poland. Although a student, he took the first job that was offered to him—that of a driver for a contractor. Then he became a revolutionary revolutionary doctrine among others. He became despondent about the future of his country. Last night he went into a saloon near his home and invited his countrymen to have their last drink with him. They thought he meant he was going back to the old country, as his mission had failed. They all drank to the health of the newcomer, and there were many expressions of hope that the spring would come Polish freedom from the czar's rule.

The young man had made an effort to end his life on the night before last. He took the dips out of the gas jets, stuffed up every crack and crevice in his room, and also tied a rubber tube into his mouth. He was found when found. Saloon-keepers in the neighborhood to the number of a dozen said that before he went into the room he entered he went direct to his room and prepared his suicide.

R. S. Brown to Wed Baltimore Girl. BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Charlotte Grimshaw Garrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Canby Garrett, of Baltimore, to Reginald Stewart Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Brown, of New York. Miss Garrett is widely known in Baltimore. She is the daughter of a family of the same name of her mother, who was a Miss Lee, and is related to the oldest families of that State. Brown is a graduate of Harvard.

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## ALL LAWS GO HERE, SAYS GEN. BINGHAM

That Is His Comment on Alleged Tip to Pool-Rooms to Open Up.

In his daily talk with the newspaper men at Headquarters to-day the new Police Commissioner, Gen. Bingham, didn't say "damn it" once. Neither did he say definitely what his course would be in the matter of pool-rooms which are alleged to have had the tip to re-open to-day in full blast.

The reporters found him at his desk, smoking a time-hallowed briarwood pipe at intervals and burrowing into a mountain of mail. Opened and unopened envelopes had slid down in an avalanche around him.

"I'm just starting in," he said, "and trying to save a dinky nickel here and a big dollar there. You boys must go easy with questions until I get the tang of things better."

Gen. Bingham said he hadn't selected his First Deputy Commissioner yet. He was surprised to hear William M. Irvine had commented unfavorably upon his appointees for the other two deputyships.

"I did choose Mr. O'Keefe and Mr. Mack and I didn't," quoth the General. "I had good advice in these appointments and I took it."

Referring to his luncheon with Jerome yesterday, he said: "This department still co-operate heartily with the District-Attorney's staff. The two offices will work together."

Referring to the subject of pool-rooms, he said: "I have nothing to say about this yet. I can only say that all the laws are going to be enforced—all of them."

## CARDINAL WITH POLICE BLOCKED BLACKMAIL PLOT

Vannutelli, After Getting Letter Seeking Money, Acted at Once.

ROME, Jan. 3.—Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, Archbishop of the Liberian Basilica, received a note which was posted in Rome Dec. 30 threatening the publication of compromising letters said to have been written by the Cardinal, if he did not send one thousand lire (\$200) addressed to the initials "C. E." to be left at the post-office until called for.

The Cardinal handed the letter to the police, who today arrested a well-dressed man who asked for a letter with the initials "C. E."

The prisoner, whose name is kept secret by the police, has been proved that when the blackmailing letter was posted in Rome he was in Genoa, where he landed on reaching Italy from New York.

## M'CARREN FINDS IT COLD AT CITY HALL

He Didn't Appear There To-day After His Experience of Yesterday.

Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, who was left standing in the chilly atmosphere of the City Hall yesterday for many hours in a vain attempt to see Mayor McClellan, is down and out. The Mayor did not get to much to-day, but there was only one inference to be drawn from the statement that "the Brooklyn organization had not made any recommendations regarding the appointment of deputies in that borough."

"There is a Deputy Commissioner of Bridges to be appointed," the Mayor said, "and there is also a Deputy to be appointed to Fire Commissioner Doyle. I have not been asked to use my influence for any particular individual, but I presume that Brooklyn men will be appointed. That is customary."

Senator McCarren was not around the City Hall to-day, but Michael J. Garvin, of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, was Mr. Garvin succeeded Louis F. Haffen as leader in the Bronx, and he has been downtown every day since election to see the Mayor and gather in the laws of the city.

The plain, common American citizen established a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." They made just laws for their own government and protection; elect and pay their officers to carry out those laws.

Under the laws of the people's government social and business organizations can exist, but all and every organization must be subject to the laws which protect all people.

Citizens would be absolute slaves and the government itself totter and fall if small but powerful bands of men were allowed to rule the great majority.

Suppose one band takes to itself absolute control of all beef, another of flour, another of coal and wood, and another of all labor. These would be trusts of either Capital or Labor or both, and conducted only for the gain the members would not be

# The SQUARE DEAL

VOL. I. No. 6 NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1906 Price, 10 Cents



## Make the People Suffer In Time of Strikes.

Stop the supply of coal. Stop the supply of bread. Stop the supply of meat. Stop the street and railway cars. Stop the factories and wages.

The more the common people freeze and starve the quicker they will rise en masse and demand that employers submit to the dictation of the leaders of the Labor Trust, no matter how tyrannical or unjust.

That makes the Labor Trust magnates smile, no matter how much the cat's paw is burned.

But now the common citizen begins to inquire—

"Why should I be made to suffer to 'pull the chestnuts from the fire' for this Labor Trust?"

"Why should my sick baby or weak old mother be kept from the needed warmth or my family kept from bread and meat?"

"Why should the factory where I work be shut down from lack of coal and my living stopped?"

"Why should the labor union stop the street cars and prevent me from going to work?"

"Why should labor leaders force me to pay \$25 or more fee to their support before they will allow me to work?"

"Why should industries be interfered with, American citizens be beaten by thousands and killed by hundreds by the Labor Trust?"

"Why does this trust demand that its rules be obeyed as superior to the laws of our common country?"

"Why does the Labor Trust insist upon an anti-injunction law to rob the courts of any power to issue restraining order to prevent the assaulting of men and the destruction of property?"

"Why should a few men (less than 20 out of every 800 citizens belong to the labor unions) arrogate to themselves the government and control of the great majority who are not members of the labor unions?"

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quire by feeding off the balance of the citizens. This work has been tried and is going on right now. The common man has felt the fire and is beginning to inquire.

He has borne patiently with the members of the labor union and sympathized with the efforts to get good conditions in the mines and shops and good wages. These good results have been secured, and the common man says, "Now let's have a Square Deal all around."

But no; the possession of power has made the Labor Trust leaders arrogant, and they now use their old supporters, the public, as a cat's paw and burn the paw beyond endurance.

As an illustration:

The managers of the Coal Miners' Union, a branch of the Labor Trust, seek to force the coal-mine owners to discharge all independent miners and to employ only members of the union, and also demand that the mineowners keep back from the miners' pay the union dues, to be turned over in a lump to the Labor Trust magnates. A wily scheme to force the miners themselves to stay in the trust or not get work. That will put absolute power in the hands of the union managers. So, to bring this about a strike is ordered, and the word goes out to picket the mines, interfere with the movement of cars, slug the independent workmen (and a number have been killed), march the strikers in small armies into the cities, terrorize the people, destroy property, thus keeping the poor, needy and sick from coal, make the factories all over the country shut down, and therefore take from workmen their wages. Then, from lack of money to buy food, hunger and cold will join with general distress to make the common people suffer. Babies and the sick and weak may die, but that seems a necessary part of the programme.

Make them suffer until, in dire extremity, they send up a demand that the employers bow in submission to the demands of the leaders of the Labor Trust, no matter how tyrannical. All this occurred in the coal strike of 1902, until public opinion demanded a settlement.

So the President of the U. S., acting as the Executive of all the people, appointed a commission to carefully investigate the conditions and lay the facts before the people. This able body of men, representing the people, spent weeks in careful work, and reported that many of the miners worked but 6 or 7 hours a day, that they had comfortable houses, and further, that every citizen must have the right under the Constitution to work, free from molestation, even if he did not choose to bend his neck to the dictates of the labor leaders and join the Labor Trust. A recommendation was made for a moderate increase of wages, which the mineowners agreed to, but the demanded "recognition" of the union would not be

considered, for "recognition" meant that no one be allowed to work but members of the Labor Trust who paid dues regularly to support the Labor Trust magnates, and such an act would rob free Americans of their liberty and constitutional right.

This did not please the Labor Trust, but by pressure of public opinion the mine owners were allowed to open and the people again supplied with coal. This row forced by the Labor Trust cost the people about \$30,000,000.00 extra money, and one of the Labor Trust leaders is quoted as saying that "the Miners' Union got only \$16,000,000.00 of this extra money, which was not a fair division." So the common people suffer and pay all the bills.

The printed report of the Coal Commission was the voice of the people expressed through their chosen representatives, and has become almost an annex to the Constitution of the U. S., and as such the people demand that it be obeyed and no stoppage of coal supply be allowed. The mine operators have obeyed the suggestions of the people made by the commission, and in all probability will meet the miners and be ready to go into another 3 years' contract exactly according to the rules laid down by the Commission. But the Labor Trust leaders say they are not willing to abide by that decision, but will insist that all independent men be thrown out of work, and demand still shorter hours and still higher wages. So, if the coal supply is cut off from the people and they are made to suffer again as in 1902 it will be directly the act of the Labor Trust, and the public will hold them responsible. It may interest the reader to know that the Common People have begun to organize to protect themselves from the outrages put upon them by various trusts, including the Labor Trust. There are now 437 local organizations in the different cities co-operating with the Nat'l Citizens' Industrial Association to bring about industrial peace.

The plan is to restore to the citizens of each community their old right to control. No effort is made to destroy labor unions or capital trusts, but to keep them properly within the law and insure a square deal to every man. The many thousands members of the Citizens' Associations enjoy in the aggregate about 3,600,000 people. The movement is growing very rapidly.

The Square Deal Magazine is the organ of the Citizens, and its mission is to present and discuss the questions before the people in a plain way, that the common man may understand his rights and how to maintain them. It is on sale at newsstands, 10 cents, and sent monthly a year for \$1.00.

Citizens' Industrial Ass'n, St. James Building, New York.

C. W. POST, President.

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